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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Why Senator Wellington's Platform

Will Not Do. The Hon. GRORGE L. WELLINGTON of Maryland, whose place in the Senate stands in the name of the Republican party, has announced that he will not support the Republican Presidential nominee if the latter is placed upon a platform tolerating the ideas of "a colonial tariff and the permanent retention of the Philippines."

Inasmuch as Senator Wellington expresses the belief that the platform to be adopted by the Philadelphia convention will be of that nature, he means that he is certain to be a bolter.

Through the humble medium of the senior Senator of Maryland, therefore, a question has been put forward prominently for general consideration, which later the coming Democratic platform of Kansas City may make of the first importance.

The Republicans have already virtually pronounced for the retention of the Philippines and a colonial tariff, that is for the principle that, for territory belonging to the United States, it is within the power of Congress to discriminate as to imports and exports between such territory and the States. It is the dictate of political common sense that, when once launched upon such a policy, It must be adhered to, since to withdraw from It would be to withdraw from contest with the opposition that compels such a surrender. There is, however, another reason why the Republican party should take the course opposed by Senator WELLINGTON which is incomparably weightier than their accidental identification with it.

The truth is that the party which should maintain that the United States are powerless to acquire territory outside of their former borders without recognizing every rule and regulation imposed upon the States themselves by the Constitution, in other words, that the United States cannot establish a "colonial tariff," or are practically debarred by the Constitution from expanding and competing with other great nations in the development of the globe, would be utterly and disgracefully beaten in a national election.

The American Republic has lived comfortably and progressively for more than a century with the right to make "colonial tariffs" asserted and practised almost from the first. It will not renounce it, at this time in the world's history of all others.

Syracuse University.

Of the universities situated in the State of New York the institution established in the city of Syracuse is the youngest, but the remarkable rate of its development already given it high rank. Its doors were only 288 students. By 1890 the number of those benefiting by its opportunities was 649, and it has risen to 1,402 in the present academical year. In these figures young women as well as men are comprehended, the institution being founded on the coeducation principle. There are now 136 professors and teachers in the several departments of the university.

The Syracuse University includes four organized departments. These are: The college of liberal arts, the college of fine arts, the college of medicine, and the college of law. The college of liberal arts comprises a classical course, a philosophical course and a general course in science, together with special courses in civil en gineering and electrical engineering. The degrees obtainable in this department vary according to the course of studies pursued. They comprise those of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Philosophy, Bachelor of Science, Electrical Engineer and Civil Engineer. Care Is taken at this seat of learning to preserve the traditional significance of the A. B. degree. Applicants for admission to the classical course must offer both Greek and Latin, and they are required to study both of these languages during the freshman and sophomore years. The other conditions for admission do not differ from those prescribed at other first-rate universities. The philosophical course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy is nearly identical with the classical, any modern language, however, being substituted for one of the ancient tongues. It is unnecessary to offer either Greek or Latin in order to matriculate in the general or special courses in science. We should add that the whole number of undergraduates, resident graduates and special students in the college of liberal arts 1s 727, or eighty-three more than last year.

An interesting feature of this institution is the college of fine arts, which offers courses in architecture, music, painting and belles-lettres, and, according to the curriculum pursued, confers the degree of Bachelor of Architecture, Backelor of Letters. Bachelor of Painting or Bachelor of Music. Candidates for admission to any of the four courses offered by this college are examined in English, in geography, in history, in physics, in arithmetic, in algebra and in plane and solid geometry. They are not required to present either Greek or Latin. Those art students who do not care to spend four years in college and who rewunce the hope of securing degrees may all end a normal art course, which covers a seriod of two years, and is planned to prepare young persons for the position of teachers and superintendents of drawing in schools. The number of students in the college of fine arts is now 522, which means

an increase of 132 since last year. The college of medicine and the college of law contain each 109 students. No one is permitted to enter the former college Doctor of Medicine until he has earned the medical student's certificate prescribed by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, and he must, in addition, pass examinations in algebra, plane geometry and Latin. The curriculum covers four years, but a student who intends to take at a professional course in medicine or in law, can take advantage of the elective system in such a way as to save twelve months, thus completing the four years'

years' college course and the three years' law course in six years. Applicants for admission to the law school, unless they are graduates of a university or high-grade subjects prescribed in the rules of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, except that a certificate of the Board of Regents of the State of New York, a diploma issued by a high school or academy maintaining satisfactory courses of study, or a certificate of admission to any college or university of approved grade, may be accepted in lieu of such an examination.

The fee for tuition in the college o liberal arts is \$75 a year for the courses in the classics, in philosophy and in general engineering one must pay \$100. The incidental charges are \$30 a year. In the college of fine arts the fee for tuition is \$120, but annually. In the college of medicine tuition costs \$125 and in the college of law, \$100 a year. We should mention that the cost of living in Syracuse is comparatively low. Thus last year, one student expended only \$230, two students found that \$277 apiece covered. all the necessary outlay, two spent \$290 apiece, one, \$306, and several \$325 each for the twelvemonth. Neither rooms nor board are provided by the university, but accommodations are easily procurable in Syracuse. It seems that students needing to increase their income while in college can frequently find employment of various kinds in the city. Upon the whole, there are few, if any, institutions in this country where a liberal education is obtainable at so small an outlay of money.

The Really Great Southern Problem.

A conference for the discussion of the 'race problem" is to be held at Montgomery, in Alabama, on three days of May, extending from the 8th to the 10th. That problem, of course, is the negro question, and the conference is to be held under the auspices of the Southern Society and is "to be controlled entirely by Southern men, though two Northern men. Dr. FRISSELL, the Principal of the Hampton Institute for the industrial education of negroes, and the Hon. BOURKE COCKRAN of New York have been invited to be among the speakers. The approach of this conference has induced the delivery and subsequent publication of a thoughtful address on the negro problem by the Rev. EDGAR G. MURPHY. rector of St. John's Church at Montgomery of which we have received a copy; but it does not touch what seems to us to be the main subject for the consideration of the conference.

The Rev. Mr. MURPHY makes a distinction between "Southern" and "Northern" for which there is no justification. He speaks of them as if they were the names of distinct peoples, with separate civilizations political institutions and types of character Actually, of course, there is no such distinction. The States of the American Union make up a common nation with common interests, politically indissoluble and mutually interdependent. Except in the States along the Gulf of Mexico, and there to a slight extent only, no climatic differences exist which make any such distinction in the character and temperament of the popu lation as that supposed to exist between inhabitants of the temperate and tropic zones. The population of the States called Southern, as lying below the now almost during the last quarter of a century has forgotten Mason and Dixon line, is in its origin substantially the same as that of not opened until 1871, and in 1880 it had New England. In religion it is the same

> Slavery in that Southern belt of States once constituted a real distinction between the civilizations of North and South; the labor system in one was radically different from that of the other. The ratio of representation of the Southern States in Congress and the electoral vote being peculiar also because of slavery, there was a political difference likewise. But now all that has passed away. Politically and socially, in the system of labor and in business methods and interests there is no longer any such distinction. The South is no more apart than is the West or the East or a northern county of a single State from a southern county. The inhabitants of one part of the Union are free to emigrate to any other part and to enjoy and exercise political privileges equal to those which belong to the inhabitants with whom they cast

> The concern in the negro question or the race problem." therefore, is not limited to the geographically Southern States, but extends to every part of the Union, for each is concerned in the welfare of all. The socalled South has no interests which are distinguishable from those of the so-called North. No settlement of the question of negro labor which is not for the advantage of the South can be otherwise than disadvantageous to the North. Prosperity at the South is of common benefit to the whole Union, and whatever disturbs prosperity there reacts injuriously upon The Southern States especially need to command the approval and to convince the judgment of the Northern States by their political policies and methods, because from the North comes the chief part of the capital on which Southern industries must depend for their develop ment, and capital is secured only by gain ing its confidence through fair and wise government and the elimination and destruction of the sectional prejudice which is only another name for provincial feeling. It has no toleration for inherited prejudices and enmities, for heartburnings over 'lost cause." but is afraid of them. It dominant feeling of nationality. So long. therefore, as we have what is called the solid South or a group of States which vote solidly on one side, whatever the issue so that practically there is no political discussion in them, the group segregates itself from the nation, with results injurious to itself and dangerous to the rest.

That is the subject which should engage the thought of the Montgomery conference as the most serious problem now confronting the South. The race question will settle itself, and already it has made only sporadic trouble. At any rate, its settlement cannot be forced. Inasmuch as the Southern States need the labor of the pegro population, since in it they enloy with the intention of taking the degree of great advantages in competition with the labor of the rest of the world, it is plainly to their interest to treat the negroes with cautious consideration. Complaints are made of the negroes and justly; but such complaints can be made of all labor. Here in New York now we have before us a race problem in the instance of Syracuse not only a college course, but also the Italian rioters at Croton Dam. We have always had race problems here, imposed upon us by an enormous immigration. The only really perilous "negro question" which can come up in the South-

ganize a general movement to abandon interesting, aspect. them, as, of course, they have a right to do. That would portend disastrous results to ! Southern industry, and would be a real blow college, must pass an examination upon the to Southern prosperity, as emancipation was not, or as even negro franchise was not. Those States, then, desiring to keep the negroes as a laboring population essential to their prosperity, the race problem is already settled, to that degree, at least. If the question was the devising of means for getting rid of them within the possibilities of the Constitution the decision

would indeed be hard. The problem for the Southern people to tackle is not the negro question but the political problem created by the sentiscience, for tuition in civil or electrical ment which distinguishes them from the rest of the American people, so that they hold themselves as if they belonged to a distinct and peculiar race and an indethe incidental charges amount to only \$15 pendent nation. When that unfortunate sentiment is gone and we cease to hear 'the South" spoken of as if it was a distinet country to which "the North," another distinct country, is naturally hostile, the "negro problem" as a dangerous question will have ceased to exist. The process by which the "race problem" is now settling itself will be hastened to a conclusion and the prosperity of the South will go ahead with a bound.

Old Clo' Williams.

The Hon. JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS of Yazoo City represents the Fifth Mississippi district in the Fifty-sixth Congress. Inevitably he is a Democrat. He happens to be House being in Committee of the Whole and considering the bill to provide a government for Hawaii, Mr. WILLIAMS emitted a speech which was published in the Congressional Record of April 12 with the title "Empire or Republic-Retention of the Philippines." Its most interesting passage is this curious bit of learning:

"Then, Mr. Chairman we are a 'Republic' as conmo narch, to go back to the etymological pronunciaion-a one man power."

Mr. WILLIAMS has studied at several universities, including Heidelberg, and his etymological pronunciation "mo-narch" shows how he has profited thereby. Study has made him modest, too. He said he was on his legs not so much on his own account as for the purpose of enriching the Record with two old speeches by the Hon. CARL SCHURZ. Would permission be given? It was. Then Mr. WILLIAMS asked and obtained permission to swell the Record with an old letter written by the Hon. GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR to certain Boston newspapers. Then he wanted permission to reprint part of an old pamphlet called "The Liberty Catechism" by FREDERICK W. GOOKIN. "Who may he be, please?" inthat Mr. GOOKIN was one of his constituents, a cashier of a Chicago bank, "a very able man and a very thoughtful man." So the very able and very thoughtful GOOKIN'S

Liberty Catechism" as revised by the Hon, John Sharp Williams was switched into the all-containing Record. Then Mr. WILLIAMS asked and got unanimous consent to the republication, at the expense of | tive. a benevolent Government, of a musty old speech by the Hon. GEOR ES. BOUTWELL.

Finding he still had fifteen minutes left, Mr. Williams read long quotations from the Public and the Land of Sunshine. He wound up in Greece and Macedonia.

In the Congressional Record Mr. Wir. LIAMS's remarks, including dialogue and elegant extracts, occupy a little more than three pages. His exhibit of anti-imperialeighteen pages of fine type, such type as few men will care to tackle long, even for the sake of digging out the ancient wisdom of the very able and very thoughtful GOOKIN. As for the Hon. CARL SCHUBZ'S Philadelphia conference and Chicago conberence addresses, they are not to be rethe Congressional Record. But we congratulate the Hon. JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS upon his method of making a speech. He is the anti-imperialist old clo' man.

Some Wabash Hens.

Anybody can see that the hen is a great natural hearer. Even a superficial observer would not take the jack rabbit, with all his ears, for the hen's equal in detecting sounds. The hen's characteristic attitude is that of listening. When the adult ben shifts her pose it is to take on the appearance of listening with the other ear. She is

ambi-auricular. Nobody has seen a mother hen scanning the sky for birds of prey; yet no hawk ever described many circles above her brood before she had hustled her chicks out of sight and ruffed the feathers on her neck as if she had heard a swish of pinions far above as the threatening speck tacked

wings in his flight. This phenomenal ability of the hen to distinguish sounds is utilized in an interesting way by a community of hens in the Wabash region of the Hoosier commonwealth. The facts are presented herewith upon the authority of several reputable and esteemed contemporaries of the Central West. At Monon, Ind., the junction of the Monon main line and the Indianapolis division, two through trains meet daily, and the dining cars are run onto sidings, where the cooks clean up the kitchens, throwing out the culinary odds and ends. These trains are met with clockwork regularity by the hens of the vicinity, and the scraps demands, first of all, harmony and a thrown overboard furnish them with more than acceptable picking. This is in no way out of the ordinary, but the interesting part has not been told.

It is asserted, and vouched for, that these Wabash hens, so acute is their sense of hearing, can distinguish the whistles of the dining-car trains from those of the local bassenger and the freight trains, or even from that of a locomotive running wild, and that they sit placidly on their nests or scratch gravel in a nonchalant way upon the approach of all locomotives save those pulling the dining cars. And this is not all. These same bens can distinguish the whistles of the locomotives on the diningcar trains at incredible distances, so that if one of these trains is twenty minutes late. for instance, intending passengers do not look at the blackboard bulletin, but merely note the distance of the hens picking their way toward the crossing. It is asserted. moreover, that Hoosiers thereabouts of a mathematical turn of mind have an easy system of setting their clocks and watches to railroad time by the movements of these

sharp-hearing hens. The hens of Kansas have been justly celebrated of late because of their value from of the name that there was a man known as Smith in a purely utilitarian point of view, this having been a tremendous year for eggs. college course and the four years' course ern States would be precipitated if Those of the Wabash have revealed them- this in antiquity?

in medicine in seven years; or the four the negroes should set about to or- selves in a wholly different, but not less

"For Our Own."

In another column will be found an "Appeal to the American people," couched in the thrilling terms, "For Our Own." Since the ending of the war with Spain the public attention has, to a great extent, moved on to South Africa and has raised money for the benefit of combatants of that contest, but the need for caring for the wives and children of American soldiers has remained unsatisfied. The continued duty of our army in the Philippines has magnified the requirements for such aid as is to be brought by the National Society for the Relief of Dependent Widows and Orphans of the Officers and Enlisted Men of the Regular Army of the United States.

A few weeks ago the Metropolitan Opera House was packed with fashion, that had bought tickets at high prices for a concert mainly in aid of British sufferers from the war in South Africa, something being allotted to the American Red Cross, to give the affair countenance before the American public. Much more is needed. Renders of THE SUN are referred to the circular for information as to how they may contribute.

Dewey.

The result of Admiral Dewry's declaration that he is a candidate for the Presidency was that practically not one newspaper of either great party gave him a word of encouragement.

The second stage of the Dewey campaign. the announcement of the platform, is said an anti-imperialist also. On April 3, the to be at hand. Well-wishers of this distinguished American's fame who have not been upset in their judgment by a desire to use DEWEY to further some scheme of politics will all urge that the second bid for a nomination be not made. The American people have great satis-

faction in their ideal of Admiral DEWEY of Manila and would dislike mightily if GEORGE DEWEY of Washington should spoil tradistinguished from all monarchial powers-from a | it. He rather owes it to them to prevent such a reverse; and we say this in full admission of every American citizen's privilege to be a candidate for President. The becoming course for Dewey to pursue is not to persist but to "withdraw."

> If imperialism succeeds there will be nothing in eason or in political doctrine to binder the reabsorption of the United States into the British Empire from which it originally sprang. - Springfield Repub-

Has Gen. Sambo Bowles no friends? Why is he allowed to how and caper in the street? Take the poor chap back to his institution; shave his head; soak him in lotions; bleed him and give him a little thin gruel.

Now that the opposition to the provision in the naval bill for buying the best armor to be had for the Maine. Ohio and Missouri has been beaten and the bill passed by the House, the remark last week upon this subquired the Hon. WILLIAM S. KNOX of Massa- ject by the President of the British Instituhusetts. Mr. Williams didn't know. The tion of Naval Architects. Lord Hopetoun Hon. HENRY S. BOUTELL of Illinois said is in order. "For a State to undertake the manufacture of armer plate," said Lord Hopefoun, "is open to serious objections,"-"an opinion." says the London Engineering. which all who have studied the subject will "Indeed," says our contemporary subscribe. further, "if Lord Hoperoun realized how very serious the objections are, he would hardly put forward the proposal of a State armor factory, even as a remotely possible alterna-

> The Hon. WILLIAM EATON CHANDLER of New Hampshire and Dr. JACOB H. GALLINGER of New Hampshire have not loved each other as much as colleagues should. They are said to have shaken hands last week, a much more sensible proceeding than shaking their flats at each other. May they dwell together in unity

The second change in the Navy Department since Mr. McKinley became President has ist literature occupies a little more than just been completed in the retirement from the Department of Assistant Secretary CHARLES H. ALLEN, who goes to assume the Governorship of Porto Rico, and the appointment in his place of FRINK W. HACKETT. With Mr. ALLEN will go the be-t wishes of the Department, and the approval of the public.

Mr. HACKETT is a New Hampshire man, who has lived in Washington for some years. He vived even by a popular publication like is a lawyer of standing in his own State and n the Capital; he is married to the daughter of a naval officer, and has other connections in the Navy, so that he takes the place with prepossessions in favor of the service. He will find opportunity to make his mark on our naval history as his immediate predecessors have made theirs.

The Bridge-jumping lady's failure to kill herself shows what an extraordinarily tough subject the human being is. Even a fall from a height of 140 feet on so hard a surface as water, followed by a sousing that should be enough to drown, wont accomplish the suicide's purpose.

The Cuban Fair that closed last evening was a warm expression of the enterprising sympathy of the people of this city with the children of Cuba. Affairs of this kind are often showy and have the general credit of great success, which in fact instead of providing funds for charity, leave deficits to be sovered. Many fairs launched with loud advertising, and having sponsors of high social station, are in aid of purposes in which the pubtakes a languid interest. These schemes of charitable money raising generally are extremely difficult to manage and unless con ducted with genius, are apt to produce poor results even in the most worthy causes.

It is a matter of gratification, therefore, to say that the Cuban Fair was a stunning success financially and as a fair pure and simple. It was in aid of a purpose than which none ould appeal more directly to the kind hearts of our citizens, old and young, the orphanof Cuba; and, indeed, one of the most pleasurable results of the function is the evidence it adords that Cuba has a hold upon the American heart and mind. And no mention of the Cuban Fair is complete that does not properly credit the boldness, ingenuity, determination and business skill of its Manager-in-Chief, Mrs. MARY HATCH WILLARD.

to me 3 our comments on "R. C.'s" questions day's paper are not so plain in regard to "I don't think" as in regard to " Artificial fee." fact that when a man says "I don't think I shall attend the theatre to night," he is not referring so much to the act of thinking as to the thought. He does not think this thought, namely, "I shad attend, &c."

W. S. BROWNE.

He "Doesn't Think He Will Attend."

Brewer Smith of Egypt.

DERBY, Conn., April 15.

From the London Athenaeur Among the yet unpublished curtosities of the Petrie papert is a list of names connected with the manufacture of beer which we know to have been a popular drink in ancient Egypt. These names have a figure after each of them, so that the document is evidently an account of what each had done, or of what he had to supply. Many of the names are so odd and so un like either Greek or Egyptian names, that we suspect them to be abbreviations, which merely indicate the full name and perhaps the father's name. Even so, the slight variants we find in the often repeated list give us but occasional help. There is one which appears regularly in the same form, and of which we can give no further explanation. It is the name Smith-unmistakably written in Greek characters. We have never found anything like it before, and it is surely worth telling the many distinguished bearers and that he was occupied in brewing beet of the selling

And the girl wan gave and love to say:

"She loop slike a road on a rainy day!"

It there are other English name comparable to and that he was occupied in brewing heer or in selling it. Is there any other English name comparable to

IN SOUTH APRICA.

The British and Boers in the southeast of the Free State are now in touch, and fighting has been going on since Friday between Gen. Rundle's division and the Boers covering the force investing Wepener. According to Lord Roberts's despatch the British loss was only nine wounded, from which it would appear that up to Friday night there had been no very close fighting. Now, however, that contact has been made there should be some sharp work, unless the Boers abandon Wepener and slipping round the southwestern corner of Basutoland, trek to the northeast toward Lady brand, covered by the Boers posted at Thaba 'Chu The fact, if the reports of their trength are to be believed, that a body of from eight to ten thousand men with

considerable number of guns should be left isolated as they have is somewhat incomprehensible, even though they have drawn away two whole divisions and several important contingents of Lord Roberts's army look after them. The mystery must be shortly cleared up when the British force has advanced further toward Wepener from Dewetsdorp. It may be that the Boer force has been greatly exaggerated, as has frequently been the case.

Gen. Methuen's aggressive movement from Boshof to the eastward seems to have come to an end for the present, and his convoy and rear-guard narrowly escaped capture during the retreat from Zwarts Kopje. This retirement is probably the result of Lord Roberts's inability to advance owing in part to the weather, and in part to the disarrangement in the plans for the advance caused by the block-

The Boer activity in Natal is not of much significance. Their patrols are naturally being pushed as close as possible to the British lines to keep them well under observation, as no doubt the Boer forces in the Biggaraberg have been considerably weakened furnish reënforcements to the Mafeking investing force and the army in the Free State. The Drakensberg passes, however, are not likely to be denuded of their garrisons so long as operations are being carried on south of the Vet River, and so long as there is a Boer force in the Biggarsberg and on the roads to the east of Sundays River, Gen Buller can hardly risk a movement toward the passes to the northwest of Ladysmith.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE. Mr. Mattex's Explanation Not Sufficient.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read the different letters published in THE Sun in reference to Christian Science, and so far have been content with unexpressed opinions but the statement of Mr. Willard S. Mattox that he answers Mr. W. A. Purrington's questions "frankly and unequivocally" is so absurd that I cannot help but protest.

He says that the power of Christian Science which in the case of a severed artery would stop the flow of blood would dissipate an obstruction, whether it be a bone in the throat

obstruction, whether it be a bone in the throat or a cinder in the eye.

To substantiate this he cites, as what I presume he considers unassailable proof, the case of a woman who had a bone lodged in her throat and had it removed by no other means than that of Christian Science.

I would ask that if he considers a question as to a statement answered by merely asserting that it is so.

that it is so.

Suppose I should make some equally questionable statement and am differed with, does my simply saying so, without facts or reasons in support of same, make it so?

The idea of a fishbone that is choking one to death being dissolved or dislodged to the relief of the sufferer by means of the so-called power of Christian Science is very ridiculous.

f Christian Science is very ridiculous. Is it to be supposed that the bone, after hearing the exhortation, comes to the conclusion that a Christian Scientist is after it and that it

had better move on?

I have a little son about four years of age. I have a little son about four years of age. Suppose that during a meal I should hear a gasp and a gurgle, and looking at him would see that he is getting purple and black in the face and was choking, would I bid my wife be calm and desnatch a messenger for a "reader" of Christian Science, and have him or her come and recite their jargon over my strangling hoy while his agony and convulsions were driving my wife and myself mad? Hardly.

I would have a dector, who knows the atructure of the human throat, with a pair of forceps to dislodge and remove the bone so that my boy could breathe and live, not a mockery of words and incantations and the bloated and distorted face of our little dead son.

NEWARK, April 19.

EDWIN GOUGH.

The Stranger's Government

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr Dithridge will permit me to say that I think he has taken too unfavorable a view of the thereby as it seems to me the real moral of the case. I have had occasion for historical purposes to study the history of British India, and think have studied it impartially. I am myself a believer not in empire but in a community of nations, self-developed, contributing each of them its own gifts to the human store and aiding each other by example and emulation in the race of progress. My fealty is to England, not to the Empire.

I feel sure that an impartial survey will lead to the conclusion that for the last century the spirit of British government in India has been beneficent, and that the administration has been on the whole very able and remarkably pure; its purity being due in great measure to the organization of its civil service, and to its almost entire separation from the politics and the parties of the Imperial country. Its one fatal and incurable vice is that it is the government of the stranger. An American government of the Philippines would also be the government of the stranger, fatal to native effort; and whatever golden hopes of paterna tutelage and guidance Mr. Dithridge may have formed, the result would probably be the same. Unless a severance of the government of the dependency from the politics of the Imperial country could in this case, as in the case of British India, be effected, the result might be much worse. It might be a political u'cer. NEW YORK, April 21. GOLDWIN SMITH.

Some Mistake.

From the Chicago Tribune. "What does she say?" asked the crafty poli-tician who had referred the committee to his wife for information as to his intentions. "She refuses to talk," replied the spokesman "Then it wasn't my wife you met, gentle-men," he rejoined, with great positiveness. "It was somebody else."

Turned In.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT Among a t of names sent to my place of business I find that of Nute Soap, Woods, Tex. I know that he will never acquire the fame of "Dink Botts," "Pod Dis muke" and others in your "Hall of Fame," turn bim in. CHICAGO, April 19.

Barbara Frietchie.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir: Pardon me as an old lady of 70 years, born and reared in old rederick, Md. I have been thinking for years of late to correct this error-all this fudge and nonsense to correct this, error—all this fudge and nonsense about old Barbara Frietente, who lived opposite to me in a house which stood part on Cartoll's Creek, on West Patrick street, with her sister, who cared for the old feeble minded lady. She was nothing more than a child. Would be dressed and sat in her chair near the window and play with her handkeichief or check apron when I, then a young girl, would look at ner in amusement at her innocence, and I think she had this little drag put in her hand by a Mrs. Quantrill, formerly Miss Mary Sands, wife of the guerrilla Quantrill, then in Missouri.

MRS. MARY QUANTRILL, BAUTIMORE, April 19.

The Girl in the Khaki Dress. From the Chicago Daily News.

There are gues in the shopping square. The men Look back, the women stare, The citie's remarks are passing aloud As she wends her way through the gaping crowd; But she hears them not and she cares in: She's one of the first in a knakl dress.

She masses the cop on the shopping heat: He smiles and points out into the street. "The color's the same," he says with a g "The same as the mud-she's walking in But she hears them not and she cares much less. She's one of the first in a khasi dress.

Now, wadn't dat tickle yer under de ribs;
'Tis awaing stuff wid a mustard smear.
Take (tewsy! Ridon't go here;
But she hears them not and she cares much less. She's one of the first in a khaki dres

"Tis a gauntlet run for a thousand eyes

ENGLAND AND PORTUGAL.

Portugal Says That Ancient Treaties Require Her to Let England Send Troops Through

Against the Boers - A Protest by the Powers Likely The Inwardness of the Matter. WASHINGTON, April 20.—It is just possible that there may be some truth in the recent despatches to the effect that the Czar will protest against the transportation of British troops by way of Beira in Portuguese East Africa, and that Germany and France will join in that protest. The two latter powers are much more directly interested in the matter than Russia. and why the Czar should take the initiative does not appear, unless it be that his action may be in accordance with an understanding among the three powers that his protest would appear more disinterested and might be placed upon the broad ground of international law.

The action of Portugal in consenting to the transit of the British troops cannot be justified upon the general principles of international law as interpreted in modern times. The authorities are all against it. Mr. Hall, whose work on International law is one of the latest and most authoritative, referring to the old doctrine that neutral State might at its discretion allow the pa-sage of a belligerent army through its territory, says:

"But the most recent authors assert a contrary opinion; no direct attempt has been made since 1815 to take advantage of the asserted right, and the permission granted to the Allies in that year to cross Switzerland in order to invade France, was extorted from the Federal Council under circumstances which would in any case rob the precedent of authority. The same country in 1870 denied a passage to bodies of Alsatians enlisted in the French Army, but travelling without arms and uniforms; and there can be no question that existing opinion would imperatively forbid any renewed laxity of conduct in this respect on the part of neutral countries. Passage for the sole and obvious purpose of attack is clearly forbidden. The grant of permission is an act by the State with the express object of furthering a warlike end, and is in its nature an interference in the war.

Knowing the modern doctrine on this subect, the Portuguese Minister in announcing the consent of Portugal based it, not upon international law, but upon the treaty of 1891, and upon certain "ancient treaties" between Portural and Great Britain. The treaty of 1891 does not in terms secure this right to Great Britain. But these ancient treaties. f they are still inforce, not only give this right, but obligate Great Britain and Portugal to an offensive and defensive alliance against the world.

As far back as 1386 Ferdinand of Portugal and Richard of England entered into a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance which provided that each of the contracting parties should be bound to succor and afford aid to the other against all men that may live and die who shall attempt to violate the peace of the other or infure him in his State in any way." It was stipulalated, however, that the obligation should not apply on King Blohard's part, against the Pope and his successors, Wenzeslas, King of Rome and Bohemia, and John, King of Castile and

In 1842 John IV., King of Portugal, and Charles of England signed a treaty of peace, commerce and alliance. In 1654, in the time of Cromwell, treaty of the same kind was concluded at London between "the Republic of England" and "the Most Serene King of Portugal." By the treaty of 1661 Alfonso VI gave his daughter to Charles II., and with her Bombay, Tangler and 2,000,000 crowns as a dowry.

In 1703 Great Britain, Holland and Portugal entered into an alliance offensive and defensive by which the two former agreed that if Portugal should be attacked by the Kings of Spain and France, "either present or future," they would make war against the assailants "with all their force."

In 1810 Great Britain and Portugal made a treaty by which they bound then selves to "a perpetual firm and unalterable friendship and high contracting powers shall constantly employ as well their utmost attention as all was destroyed by fire here on March 25, has those means which Almighty Providence has a stonished the resolved that "it is impossible to continue tranquility and security for maintaining their the school at Fort liain," and "that steps be taken to transfer the institute to Canton, N. common interests and for their mutual defence and guarantee against every hostile attack; the whole in conformity to the treaties already | that existing between the high contracting parties, the stipulations of which, so far as the points of Government of British India, weakening alliance and friendship are concerned, shall remain in entire force and vigor, and shall be i feemed to be renewed by the present treaty in

their fullest interpretation and extent. By the treaty of April 8, 1815, Portugal joined the alliance of Great Britain, Russia, Austria and Prussia against Napoleon. She had previously been saved from France by the Duke of Wellington in his Peninsular campaigns.

The treaty of 1827 recites that the Infanta Regent of Portugal in consequence of aggressions against her territory had claimed from Great Britain the fulfilment of the ancient treaties of alliance between the two countries, in response to which Great Britain had dispatched a body of troops to her assistance, and provided for the maintenance of these troops. By the treaty of 1834, Great Britain, Spain France and Portugal agreed to compel the In-

fant Don Carlos of Spain and the Infant Don Miguel of Portugal to withdraw from the Portuguese dominions, the navy of Great Britain to co-operate with the land forces of the other Powers for that purpose. For a century Portugal has owed her exist-

nce to the protection of England. It is not strange, therefore, to find her inclined to grant that nation any privileges it may ask in the present war. Aside from gratitude for past assistance Portugal is in no condition to refuse any demand England may make. The retention of her possessions in Fast Africa is entirely dependent upon the good offices of that Power. In fact but for England it is altogether probable that the Boers of the Transvaal long ere this would have taken possession of Portuguese Fast Africa and extended their own frontier to the seaboard. Delagoa Bay is the natural outlet of the South African Republic and its acquisition would open to the Boers the commerce of the world. Beira, the port through which the British

now propose to send an armed expedition into Rhodesia, is situated in the upper part of the Portuguese territory, about 450 miles from Lorenzo Marques, the port of Delacoa bay. Its harbor does not compare with that of Lorenzo Marques, but vessels of light draft can reach it now, and steps have been taken by the Portuguese Government to increase the depth of water sufficiently for ordinary commercial purposes. It holds the same relation to Mashonaland and Rhodesia that Lorenzo Marques does to the Transvaal. A railroad is in course of construction from Beira to Salisbury in Rhodesia and thence to Balawayo. It is over this route that the English troops will pass into Rhodesia, and once there, will be in a position to layade the Transyaal from the North With their main force under Lord Roberts moving up through the Orange Free State, Builer threatening on the east from Natal, and the British expedition pressing down from Rhodesia, the Boers will be threatened from three sides and it will task the talents and resources of Gen Botha, with a total force of 20,000 or 40,000 men, to withstand the enemy approaching with superior numbers and from so many Without outside assistance, it looks now as if it were a mere question of how long these brave Boers can hold out against such overwhelming odds.

But it may happen that the declaration of the Portuguese Government that it is bound by its treaties with GreatBritain to allow the passage of English troops through its territory will raise up friends for the Transvaul from the outside world. If these treaties require Portugal to permit the passage of British troops. destined to operate against the Boers, they equally oblige it to give the same permission to British troops in case of hostilities between England and any other nation. At present there is supported to be an understanding between Germany and England as to their African possessions. But suppose that that understanding should be terminated and these two Powers | comes nearest to reality."

should find themselves at odds in that region. German East Africa is bounded on the south by Portuguese territory, and in case of hostilities Great Britain may seek to make the same use of that territory against Germany that she is now making of it against the Transvaal. It is not unreasonable, therefore, to suppose that Germany may demur to the position taken by the Portuguese Government as to the effect of its ancient treaties with Great Britain, and it may be that Emperor William is at the bottom of the protest which the Czar is reported to be contemplating. If the latter is really preparing, as it is said, for a movement against the African frontier, it would be good diplomacy on his part to raise this question as to the right of Portugal to place the use of her territory at the discretion of England in any war in which the latter may be involved with other Powers. A protest against this would be reasonable in itself, and would doubtless be supported by both Germany and France. France is still sore over her recent disappointment in Central Africa. and Germany is too directly interested in East Africa to tolerate the present position of the Portuguese Government. If Russia contemplates hostilities with England in India she will do well to encourage Germany and France to oppose the right of Portugal to give transit to British troops through her territories and if necessary to lead in the protest against it

"FOR OUR OWN."

An Appeal to the American People.

At a meeting of representative Army women. held at the residence of Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont New York city, early in March. 1900, a society was organized and called the National Society for the Rejief of Dependent Widows and Orphans of the Officers and Enlisted Men of the Regular Army of the United States. The object of this society is to raise a fund

from which to provide, not annuities, but relief in cases of emergency. The trustees of the fund are men of national

reputation for integrity and financial ability. The Hon. Levi P. Morton and Col. Daniel 8. Lamont are among those who have consented

to act as such.

The great need of this society and the flund which it proposes to raise and administer has been brought home to many by the long delays in the payment of Government pensions, which are, especially in the case of officers, so very inndequate.

Instances are reasonable to the consent of the case of officers, so very inndequate.

inndequate.

Instances are many where the widows and orphans of officers and enlisted men who fell at Santiago in July, 1838, have not, as yet, received one penny of the pension due them.

It may not be amiss, in this connection, to state the amounts of the pension paid widows and orphans of the officers of the United States Army:

Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels and higher rank \$30,00 per month 25.00 Majors. 20.00 First Lieutenarts .. 17.00 econd Lieutenants 15.00 The widow of every enlisted man receives. Each child under 16 years of age . 2.00

When war comes and demands its crue sacrifices in many an Army family to the desolating grief of loss is added the bitterness

desolating grief of loss is added the bitterness of poverty, even the despair of actual want. For information concerning the sectety and its plans for raising funds application may be made to Mrs. A. L. Milles, West Point.

Mrs. Louis M. Maus.
Fort Hameiton.

Mrs. James B. Burbank.
Fort Hances.

Mrs. Charles F. Rok.
37 Last Thirty-fifth street.

Miss Grace Bigelow.
21 Gramercy Park.
Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont.
2 West Fifty-third street.

Mrs. James Parker.
Fort Niceum.

Committee on Organization. Committee on Organization.

AN'T REMOVE CLINTON INSTITUTE. The Universalists' Executive Committee Has No Jurisdiction Over It.

FORT PLAIN, N. Y., April 20.-The action of the Executive Committee of the Universalists of this State in New York city yesterday regarding the future of Clinton Liberal Institute and United States Military Academy, which taken to transfer the institute to Canton, N. Y." where are located St. Lawrence University and St. Lawrence Checlogical School, both out and-out Universalist institutions. The fact is that the committee has no more jurisdiction over Chinton Liberal Institute than it has over the nominations to be made at Philadelphia and Kanens Civ. The institute is not and and never has been a denominational school, strictly speaking, and its future, according to legislative act, can only be determined by its trustees. The committee's peculiar blunder is only accounted for by the fact that the articles incorporating the institute provide for the incorporating the institute provide for the election of its trustees at the annual State Convention of Universailsts.

Confessions of Miss Goggin.

From the Chicago Tribune. Nine reasons for spinsterhood were given to the Catholic Woman's National League in an argument esterday afternoon. Miss Catherine Goggin, who has been a grade teacher in the public schools for wenty years, who is President of the Grade Teachers' Federation, and now is engaged in tax investigations. told the story of her life to the club women by request. Miss Gorgin prepared a ten-minute pape Why I Am Single." There were nine answers as

"Because he might not be an orphan. Because he might like tidles.

Because he might be fond of using 'pet' names. Because he might part his hair in the middle of "Because he might demand an itemized account of household expenditures.

"Because dinner would have to be taken with the came person each day. Because marriage would necessitate daily lette writing when either he or she might be away.

"Because all the good men seemed to be married already. "Because he has not proposed." Miss Goggin said that she might have given other reasons, but, it being Lent, she decided to tell the

truth, which was set forth in the nine "causes of spinsterhood." Statue of the Late Senator Bayard.

From the Philadelphia Press. WILMINGTON, Del., April 19. - Miss Effe Stillmen of London was selected yesterday afternoon by the

Bayard Memorial Association to design a statue of the late Thomas P. Bayard, which will be erected in this city. It is anticipated that the statue and everything connected with it will cost about \$25.0 According to the report of Treasurer Robert G Harman there is \$1.589.89 in the treasury and to this there is to be added \$500. Of this amount only a likthe over \$100 was contributed by Delawareans.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SH; Origonal Herring is a Baltimore merchant. Can he by book of A. F. HADDAWAY. crook get in'

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Paris's woman's paper, La Fronde, which boasted hat all its work was done by women, has run foul of the law, which does not permit women to set type at night.

A bicycle is now a carriage in England and a bleyellst is not a foot passenger. So the Divisiona Court of the Queen's B nch has decided in a toll bridge case.

Olney, where William Cowper spent the latter part of his life, will celebrate the hundredth anniversary o his death on April 25. Every child in the place will receive a copy of the Religious Tract Society's blog raphy of the poet. Mrs. Moon, aged 90 years, whose photograph has

een accepted by Queen Victoria, had a military bringing up. She was born at Gibraltar, christened at Malia and was present, as a child in the baggage train, at the battle of Waterloo, where her father & color sergeant of the Rifle Beigade, was wounded. His Grace of Norfolk, in starting for the wars, car

ried out the medies at traditions of the Howards. Be fore leaving London he took his sword to the private chapel in the Archbishop of Westminster's house, where it was solemnly blessed by Cardinal Vaughan the Duke kneeling before the altar. Mr. Orchardson's group of four generations of the

royal family will be the picture of the year at the Royal Academy. The figures are those of the Queen the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York and little Prince Edward. "The portraits are idealized." says the Daily Chronicle: "that of the Prince of Web-